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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

USSR to Disarm 640,000 Men

The Soviet news agency Tass announced Aug. 13 that the USSR would reduce its armed forces by 640,000 men by Dec. 15 to promote "relaxation of international tension & [establish] confidence among nations." Tass said "certain relaxation of tension" already had occurred following "recent developments & especially" the Big 4 summit meeting at Geneva. [See p. 254A3]

The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* said Aug. 14 that similar cuts by the Western powers would "strengthen the atmosphere of confidence . . . and have a favorable effect on the solution of the disarmament problem." [See p. 261B1]

Red Forces to Exceed U.S.'

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, at his news conference Aug. 16, said the U.S. "welcomed" this announcement of "the first significant reduction . . . in Soviet armed manpower in the last 8 years." But he noted that "the military significance of the Soviet reduction is not easy to judge" because "no official information has ever been provided" on Soviet armed forces, reserves & weapons. "Even after this reduction, however, Soviet standing forces will certainly still be much larger than those of the U.S.," Dulles said, since the USSR "maintains very large organized reserves . . . capable of being mobilized rapidly."

Dulles recalled that modern weapons had enabled the U.S. to cut its armed manpower from 3,500,000 men to 2,900,000 in the past 2 years. He said "these factors indicated why full information regarding armed forces & effective inspection to verify the facts are necessary for any meaningful & intelligent approach to . . . international control & reduction of armament."

(Estimates of Soviet armed manpower ranged from 3 million to 4¾ million men.) [See p. 230E1]

(Pres. Eisenhower's special disarmament adviser, Harold E. Stassen, said Aug. 14 that the U.S. had not been able to work out an effective system of inspection & control of atomic weapons but was willing to combine Soviet proposals for ground inspection with Pres. Eisenhower's plan for exchange of military-installation blueprints & mutual air inspection.) [See p. 182E3]

Red Army Stays in Rumania

Dulles Aug. 16 said he was not surprised by Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej's announcement Aug. 12 that Soviet troops would not leave Rumania when they left Austria.

Gheorghiu-Dej had said they would remain in accordance with the Warsaw military alliance signed in May [see pp. 254B3, 190G1]. (Peace treaties with Rumania & Hungary after World War II allowed the USSR to maintain communication lines to its occupation forces in Austria.) [See Vol. VI, p. 389B]

U.S. to Publish Geneva Data

Dulles declared Aug. 16 that reported British & French objections to U.S. plans to release certain information about the Big 4 meeting at Geneva were based on misunderstanding of what the U.S. planned to publish.

Dulles announced that the U.S. proposed to "compile the records which have already been made public," as it had done with the Berlin conference of Big 4 foreign ministers in 1954, the Geneva Conference on Korea in 1954, and the London & Paris meetings which rearmed Fed. (West) Germany.

Dulles said "there was no agreed stenographic record" of the summit meeting; "various notes were made, but there is no agreed record in that respect."

(The U.S. State Dept. announced Aug. 11 that the Big 4 foreign ministers would meet in Geneva Oct. 27 to take up the agenda agreed upon by their chiefs at the July summit meeting.) [See p. 246A-B2]

USSR Permits Tourist Travel

Boyan Stepanovich Rzhanov, Soviet trade-union official in charge of the USSR's tourist program, announced Aug. 16 that about 2,000 private Soviet citizens would go abroad before the end of 1955. The first group of about 150 tourists left Moscow for Poland Aug. 13. Other tours were planned to other Soviet satellites & to Finland & Sweden. "I hope our tourists will be invited to the U.S.," Rzhanov said. The organized tourist trips were the first for Soviet citizens since at least 1939.

(The Soviet Forgn. Ministry announced Aug. 13 that NBC correspondent Irving R. Levine, in the USSR with a U.S. farm delegation [see p. 240E2], would be granted a permanent visa to broadcast from the USSR. Permission for CBS correspondent William Worthy to continue direct live broadcasts was denied Aug. 11. The ministry explained that an exception had been made for Worthy's broadcasts of recent Supreme Soviet meetings [see p. 261B-C1]. Levine was believed to be the first non-Communist Western radio correspondent permanently accredited in Moscow since NBC reporter Robert Magidoff was expelled in 1948.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 119E]

Week in Headlines

International

Russia announced 640,000-man armed forces cut; Soviet troops to remain in Rumania.

U.S. disclosed efforts to "tame" H-atom for peaceful use.

U.S. "disappointed" over Red China talks on detained civilians; Red Chinese Premier urged Pacific pact including U.S.

Rhee withdrew ultimatum for truce unit to quit ROK territory.

United States

President ordered PW code barring informing, disloyal statements.

Donald A. Quarles succeeded Harold E. Talbott as AF Secy.

House group probed Reds in show business; 22 of 23 witnesses refused to answer questions.

Died: *author Thomas Mann, diplomat John E. Peurifoy.*

Bulgaria Apologizes to U.S.

A Bulgarian note, delivered through the Swiss legation in Washington Aug. 11, apologized to the U.S. for the deaths of 12 Americans in the shooting down of an Israeli airliner July 27. Bulgaria offered to compensate the victims' families and promised to punish the pilots responsible. [See p. 254C3]

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S. Studies H-Bomb Taming

Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed Aug. 11 that the U.S. had been working "for a considerable time" on the problem of taming the power released by the hydrogen bomb and putting it to peaceful use. Strauss said at a special news conference in Geneva, where he headed the U.S. delegation to the Intl. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, that progress was "certainly being made" but that no "breakthrough" had been achieved. [See p. 262B-C3]

Strauss did not disclose where the work was being done nor which scientists were involved. But he said deuterium (an isotope of hydrogen) "would certainly be one of the materials used." (Billions of tons of hydrogen combined with oxygen are in

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the world's oceans. Scientists estimated that 1/6,000 part of this hydrogen was deuterium.)

Conference Pres. Homi J. Bhabha, head of India's atomic program, said at a news conference Aug. 12 that fusioning of the hydrogen atom might be started by "shaped charges" instead of the heat from a uranium or plutonium bomb. These charges were cylindrical masses of explosives which scientists believed could be shaped around a source of hydrogen and touched off to create possibly more energy than anything heretofore set off by nuclear means. It was not known whether this would be enough to "trigger" a hydrogen bomb. [See p. 263B1]

A technical paper presented to the conference Aug. 11 by Nobel Prize-winner Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron, mentioned 3 U.S. machines designed to produce large numbers of low-speed hydrogen atoms or other particles that might be used in the harnessing of hydrogen power.

Progress in Power Plants

The U.S. delegation disclosed Aug. 12 that Arco, Ida., a town of about 1,350 residents, became July 17 the first community in the world to receive all its light & power from atomic energy. For a single hour electricity from an experimental nuclear plant, operated by the Argonne Natl. Laboratory at the AEC testing station 20 mi. away, was transmitted to all users over conventional power lines. [See p. 263F2]

A Soviet scientist, Dr. D. I. Blokhintsev, said Aug. 13 that the USSR's 100,000-kw. power station would be finished within a year, several more by 1960. [See p. 263B2]

U.S. scientists read papers Aug. 13 that disclosed previously-secret information about U.S. atomic power plants. Soviet, French & Dutch scientists described reactor designs in their countries, but most information came from the U.S.

During discussions Aug. 13 & 15, scientists conceded they had no knowledge of what long-term effects radioactivity from atomic-energy plants would have on man's hereditary processes. But it was agreed that there was enough evidence to indicate possible harm & a need for studies of ways to protect atomic workers & the general population.

Plenty of Fuel Anticipated

Strauss said Aug. 11 that uranium discoveries "indicate there is a great deal more uranium in the world than any one believed 10 years ago and that it will continue to be found in increasing amounts."

Dr. Harrison Brown of the California Inst. of Technology said Aug. 15 that new techniques made extraction of uranium & thorium from granite "quite simple" even though there were only about 4 parts uranium to 1,000,000 parts granite & 12 parts thorium to 1,000,000 parts granite.

Soviet scientists Aug. 11 presented papers describing Soviet techniques for finding uranium deposits but without revealing locations of any Soviet strikes. Western scientists learned nothing new but were interested in hearing how the Russians met specific problems.

Russians Claim Biggest Smasher

Prof. Vladimir I. Veksler, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, announced at the conference Aug. 12 that the USSR almost had completed a 10 billion-volt atomic accelerator, which would be the world's largest. Others in the same range were a 6.2 billion-volt betatron at the U. of California, a 2.3 billion-volt cosmotron at Brookhaven, N.Y. & a 4 billion-volt machine in Britain. Veksler said the Soviet accelerator, made of 36,000 tons of steel, formed the world's lagest magnet. Cost was estimated by non-Russians at about $40 million.

Soviet scientist A. L. Kursanov told the conferees Aug. 11 that the Russinas had used radio-active isotopes as tracers to learn more about photosynthesis, the process by which green plants convert carbon dioxide & water into starches & sugars. U.S. scientists also were working on the problem in hopes of creating artificial food. [See p. 259A1]

'Ike' Urges 2d Conference

Strauss told the American Club of Geneva Aug. 16 that Pres. Eisenhower was "highly gratified" with the results of the conference and hoped the UN would sponsor a 2d meeting in 2-3 years after allowing for a "significant accumulation of new scientific knowledge."

Strauss said he thought the "cross-fertilization of ideas" at the conference would produce "a real state of inventiveness" in the next 2 years.

In New York, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's office disclosed Aug. 14 that work had begun on recommendations for a 2d atoms-for-peace conference. [See p. 262B1]

(Hammarskjöld Aug. 16 released a 1956 UN budget providing for operating expenses of $46,278,000—$685,800 less than in 1955. He called it the lowest initial net budget request submitted to the Gen. Assembly since 1950.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 430D2]

FAR EAST

China Talks Disappoint U.S.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Aug. 16 he was "frankly disappointed" that the Geneva talks between the U.S. & Communist China had not yet secured the release of 40 U.S. civilians. He said Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's speech July 30 had raised hopes the matter could be "promptly settled." [See pp. 253F2, 262C2]

(11 U.S. fliers released by Red China July 31 landed at Travis Air Force Base, Calif. Aug. 12, and the airmen continued on to their homes [see p. 262B1]. Attorney Howard C. Welch said in Sacramento, Calif. Aug. 15 that Airman 2d Cl. Daniel C. Schmidt would sue for divorce from his remarried wife, Una, who was said to have told Schmidt she wanted to remain with her 2d husband.) [See p. 262A2]

(Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, in a statement broadcast by Peiping radio Aug. 17, renewed his proposal for a Pacific peace pact, including the U.S., "to replace the present security system based on opposing military camps." Chou first made the proposal July 30.) [See p. 253G2]

Rhee Delays Truce Unit Ouster

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee Aug. 13 announced an indefinite postponement of his Govt.'s deadline for the departure of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden & Switzerland). He did so a few hours before his previously-announced deadline of midnight Aug. 13.

Rhee emphasized he still sought removal of the commission, whose Communist members had been accused of spying for & otherwise aiding North Korea. Rhee also ordered an end to attempts to get past U.S. guards to remove the Czech & Polish members. A week of violence at Wolmi Island in Inchon Harbor & other points resulted in the death of one South Korean, injuries to 100 others & to 44 U.S. soldiers. [See p. 263E3]

Dulles said at his Aug. 16 news conference that the NNSC "as now constituted" may be "serving an evil purpose not intended by the armistice agreement." He said talks had been going on with other UN Command nations about removal of the commission "ever since it became apparent that some of the armistice terms were being frustrated." [See p. 263G3]

The Red Chinese Forgn. Ministry recommended Aug. 11 that an international conference on the Far East be called to seek a "peaceful settlement" of the Korean problem. North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung endorsed this suggestion Aug. 14 and called for a meeting between the North & South Korean Govts. Kim made the proposal at a Pyongyang rally attended by Chinese Communist Deputy Chrmn. Gen. Chu Teh.

Dulles said Aug. 16 that the Communists apparently were not yet "prepared to do the one thing which seems necessary to unite Korea peacefully: that is, to have a nation-wide election . . . supervised by the UN." Dulles said that was "the rock upon which the negotiations broke" at the Geneva Conf. on the Far East in 1954. He said he did "not see any very practical way" of unifying Korea without "properly-supervised" elections.

ROK Sets New Exchange Rate

The U.S. & South Korea agreed to a new exchange rate of 500 Korean hwan to $1 Aug. 12 after 10 weeks of talks on the exchange rate & other ROK recovery problems. The U.S. had proposed that the old official rate of 180-270 hwan to $1 be raised to 700

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to $1. (American concern was caused by the cost of obtaining local currency for U. S. forces and the prices charged the ROK public for U. S. aid items. When talks that began in Washington June 21 seemed near a breakdown in mid-July, the U. S. warned that it might have to curtail aid if the Koreans insisted on an "unrealistic" rate of exchange.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 383A3]

Chou Vs. Japan-Formosa Ties

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai told Japanese newsmen in Peiping Aug. 16 that Japan must cut ties with Chiang Kai-shek if it wished to normalize relations with Peiping. [See pp. 199D2, 94A1]

Denies China Holds Japanese

Chou said Aug. 15 that 6,000 of 7,000 Japanese nationals whose repatriation was demanded by Tokyo in July wished to remain in China. The remaining 1,000 were described by another Peiping spokesman as "war criminals." (The Japanese Forgn. Ministry disclosed July 16 it also had asked Peiping for information on 40,000 other Japanese thought to have been in China at the end of the war. A Red Chinese spokesman said Aug. 16 that suggestions they still were in China were "sheer fabrication.")

Chou said Aug. 15 that Chinese nationals had been mistreated in Japan, but he renewed his offer to discuss Peiping-Tokyo ties. An earlier invitation for Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama to vsit China was relayed to Hatoyama Aug. 7 by 2 Japanese Socialist MPs who visited Chou in Peiping July 25. Hatoyama, who recommended closer Japanese relations with Moscow & Peiping in a speech in the Diet (Parliament) Apr. 25, said he would study the invitation. But Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu told newsmen Aug. 17 that Japan was interested in discussing only repatriation of nationals with Peiping. He said no preparations had been made for talks on other problems. [See p. 199D2; Vol. XIII, 93F]

Japan Counters USSR Terms

A Japanese draft of a peace treaty with the USSR was presented to Soviet Amb.-to-Britain Jacob A. Malik by special Japanese envoy Shunichi Matsumoto in London Aug. 16. The draft was Japan's reply to the Soviet draft presented June 14 [see p. 207E1]. The Japanese draft was believed to have called for the return of southern Sakhalin, the Kuriles & other islands occupied by the Russians at the end of World War II. (The Japanese Govt. had just published a brochure stating historic claims to all ex-Japanese islands held by the USSR. Japan also was pressing for the return of 10,000 Japanese it said were in Soviet prison camps. The Russians said the 1,400 Japanese still in the USSR were convicted war criminals.) [See p. 183F1]

Hatoyama Promises Arms Election

In a statement marking the 10th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II, Premier Hatoyama said Aug. 14 that "rearming was necessary for Japan's freedom." He promised elections based on the rearmament issue. He mentioned no prospective date. [See p. 264C1]

For Japanese A-Weapons Study

Japanese Defense Board Chief Shigemasa Sunada suggested Aug. 16 that Japan begin research on the manufacture of hydrogen & cobalt bombs. He also favored creation of a defense ministry. Sunada was named to the defense post July 31 following the resignation of Arata Sugihara, who assumed responsibility for the Diet's failure to establish a Defense Council. [See p. 264A2]

Japan Enters GATT

Official entry of Japan into the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade was announced by GATT'S secretariat in Geneva Aug. 11, the deadline for approval of Japan's application by ⅔ of the 34 member nations. 30 countries were said to have approved Japan although 13, including Britain & France, invoked a provision that will deprive Japan of full advantages of its GATT membership, which was to become effective Sept. 10.

Japan Gets Cotton Credit

The U.S. Export-Import Bank Aug. 3 approved a credit of $60 million to finance Japanese purchase of American cotton. Japanese cotton-goods exporters agreed Aug. 16 to support the Govt. drive to end "indiscriminate sales" to the U.S. & Canada, where textile interests had protested increased imports of Japanese goods. [See p. 199B2]

Top Tokyo Red Ends Hiding

Japan's top Communist, Sanzo Nosaka, and CP Central Com. members Shigeo Shida & Yojiro Konno emerged from 5 years in hiding Aug. 11 to appear at an unannounced rally in a Tokyo suburb. They were immediately arrested on old warrants charging failure to report to authorities, but they were released Aug. 16 after they agreed to report in the future. Nosaka became Japanese Red leader with the death in Peiping of Kyuichi Tokuda announced July 29. [See p. 260A1; Vol. X, p. 186P]

GERMANY

Adenauer Sets Moscow Date

The USSR proposed in a note to Bonn Aug. 3 that Fed. (West.) German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer visit Moscow to discuss diplomatic, economic and cultural relationships. The Bonn Govt. replied Aug. 12 that Adenauer was prepared to visit Moscow Sept. 9 [see p. 247G2]. But, it added, discussion of diplomatic, commercial & cultural relations "makes necessary the discussion of other questions" including "the unity of Germany as a state, on the solution of which depends the creation of a system to guarantee European security."

Bonn said that there was also the question of "release of those Germans who are still detained" by the Russians. The German people considered this problem "an indispensable element" of the normalization of relations with the USSR, the note said.

The Soviet note of Aug. 3 had said that proposed establishment of diplomatic, trade & cultural relations "will naturally not be tied to any conditions on either side." This was interpreted as ruling out discussion of German unification & repatriation of German nationals. [See pp. 206B2, 223C1]

Opposition to WEU in Saar

Several thousand pro-German sympathizers chanted pro-German slogans & sang *Deutschland Ueber Alles* as Saar Minister-Pres. Johannes Hoffmann opened his campaign for Europeanization of the Saar with a speech in Saarbrücken Aug. 13. Hoffmann's Govt. announced July 23 that the Saar's inhabitants would vote Oct. 23 on Europeanization under WEU [see p. 173D2]. Restrictions were lifted on pro-German parties after 10 years in effect, but Saar officials expressed surprise at the support accorded the Christian Democratic, Free Democratic & Social Democratic Parties, which were affiliated to parties with the same names in Fed. (West) Germany. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano (a member of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dems.) said Aug. 9 he had asked his party leaders not to send campaigners to the Saar. He made no mention of the other 2 parties, which had opposed the Saar statute. [See p. 158B2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Establishes Code for PWs

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 17 signed an Executive Order establishing a "Code of Conduct" [see p. 272A1] to guide U.S. servicemen who may become war prisoners. The order was signed at the President's vacation hq. at Byer's Peak Ranch, 2 miles from Fraser, Colo.

The code, devised as a means of fighting Communist "brainwashing" tactics, was drafted by the Defense Secy.'s 10-man Advisory Com. on Prisoners of War [see p. 169A-B3]. Its 6 points bound U.S. PWs to accept no "special favors from the enemy," not to inform on comrades & to make no statements disloyal or harmful "to my country & its allies."

The Executive Order noted that every serviceman was "expected to measure up to the [code's] standards." It pledged that every man "liable to capture shall be provided with specific training & instructions designed to better equip him to counter & withstand all enemy efforts against him and shall be fully instructed as to the behavior & obligations expected of him. . . ."

The President promised in an accompanying statement: "No American prisoner of war will be forgotten by the United States. Every available means will be employed by our Govt. to establish contact with, to support & to

'Code of Conduct' for PWs

(Text of guide for American PWs proclaimed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 17)

1. I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country & our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

2. I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

3. If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape & aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

4. If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number & date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country & its allies or harmful to their cause.

6. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, & dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God & in the United States of America.

obtain the release of all our prisoners of war. . . ."

The committee said "the spirit & intent" of the code was that "the serviceman must be responsible for all of his actions." It recognized that a PW "may be subjected to an extreme of coercion beyond his ability to resist." But although he might be "driven from his first line of resistance," the report said, he must "stand on the final line to the end—no disclosure of vital information & . . . no disloyalty . . . to his country, his service or his comrades." It warned that a confession or statement of a prisoner might be used by the Communists to convict him as a "war criminal," thus deprive him of PW status.

The committee reported that of about 1,600,000 U.S. servicemen in the Korean War, the Communists captured 7,190 (6,656 Army men, 263 Air Force, 231 Marine & 40 Navy) and 470 were missing. 2,730 of the PWs died in Red hands, 4,428 were returned in the PW exchanges, 21 refused repatriation (3 later changed their minds & were repatriated), and 11 airmen were kept against their will until repatriated recently.

Of those returned, 565 were investigated for misconduct as PWs with these results: Army—426 investigated, 247 cleared, 61 separated from service, 6 convicted, 112 still pending. Marines—52 investigated, 49 cleared, one reprimanded, 2 given "restricted assignments." AF—87 investigated, 77 cleared, 7 separated, 3 resigned.

Appoints Quarles AF Secy.

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 11 appointed Asst. Defense Secy. Donald Aubrey Quarles, 61, as Air Force Secy. Quarles, sworn in Aug. 15, succeeded Harold E. Talbott, who had resigned after an investigation of charges that he had used his post to promote his private business interests.

During a Pentagon press conference to introduce Quarles to reporters, Talbott pulled Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson aside and said (according to several witnesses): "I don't like what you said at your [Aug. 9] news conference about being distressed about the whole business of my resignation. . . . You haven't done one thing to defend me." Talbott later denied these remarks. [See p. 256B3]

Facts on Quarles. As Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Development, Quarles for the past 2 years had played a major role in work on guided missiles & plans for a man-made earth satellite. He was born July 30, 1894 in Van Buren, Ark. Received A.B. in mathematics at Yale in 1916. Served as captain in artillery in World War I. Then took a job in Western Electric's engineering division, which in 1925 became Bell Telephone Laboratories. Served as vice pres. of BTL & Western Electric and as pres. of Sandia Corp., a Western Electric subsidiary. Republican Mayor (part-time job) of Englewood, N.J. 1946-47. Married 2d wife, Rosina Cotton, Oct. 27, 1939. Children (by first marriage)—Carolyn Anne, Donald A. Jr., Elizabeth Whittemore. [See Vol. XIV, p. 119D2-A3; XIII, 266C1]

Signs Legislation

Among bills signed:

Aug. 11—compromise bill (S2126) authorizing construction of 45,000 public housing units in a year (Pres. Eisenhower issued a statement noting such "serious objections" as the bill's one-yr. limitation & its conversion of the Home Loan Bank Board into an independent agency) [see p. 257F1]; bill raising pensions of 225,000 retired federal workers & 70,000 survivors of dead Govt. employes by a total of $45 million a year effective Oct. 1. *Aug. 12*—legislation raising the federal minimum wage from 75¢ an hr. to $1 [see p. 257C-D2]; bill authorizing construction of the $225 million Trinity River reclamation project in California; legislation providing for Govt.-operated libraries for private papers of U.S. Presidents; legislation giving permanent U.S. residence to anti-Communist ex-Rumanian diplomat Peter G. Ionescu & his wife. Liubitza [see Vol. VII, p. 406H]; Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955 authorizing the Fed. Govt. to give the states $30 million worth of Salk polio vaccine by Feb. 15, 1956 [see p. 257G2]. *Aug. 14*—measure intended to end the Washington transit strike by cancelling the Capital Transit Co.'s franchise and giving the company a year to wind up operations (in a statement accompanying the bill, the President opposed "any attempt to settle labor disputes through legislation"). [See p. 257B3]

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 14 vetoed a bill to double Gen. Services Admin. purchases of domestic tungsten, mica, beryl, manganese, asbestos, chrome & columbium-tantalum ore. He said it would require Govt. purchases in "far greater quantities . . . than are necessary for defense purposes" and would continue Govt. aid to producers "under the guise of defense needs when such needs do not exist."

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower flew to Denver Aug. 14 for vacation. He continued on Aug. 16 to Aksel Nielsen's Byer's Peak Ranch on St. Louis Creek near Fraser, Colo. for 5 days of fishing, painting & work. At the ranch Aug. 17, the President signed a mutual cooperation treaty with Panama (ratified by the Senate July 29) & a proclamation completing U.S. action on restoring West Germany's sovereignty & permitting its entry into NATO. [See p. 247B3] . . . The President Aug. 13 signed an Executive Order authorizing the Army & Marines to start enlistments under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. [See p. 264A-B3]

Personnel. The President Aug. 17 accepted the resignation of Archie A. Alexander, 67, as Virgin Islands Governor because of ill health. Virgin Islanders had demanded his recall for alleged unethical conduct & maladministration. Alexander said the real cause of tension was islander opposition to the Fed. Organic Act, which provided for an appointed governor instead of an elected one and which islanders called an instrument of dictatorship. [See Vol. XIV, p. 177F2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 11 appointed as Asst. State Secretaries: Robert R. Bowie of Massachusetts (to continue his duties as head of the Policy Planning Div.) & Isaac W. Carpenter Jr. of Nebraska (to continue as controller). Mr. Eisenhower simultaneously appointed Robert D. Murphy & Loy W. Henderson as State Undersecretaries, posts they already held by designation.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Reds in Show Business Probed

A 3-man House Un-American Activities subcommittee headed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) quizzed 23 witnesses during hearings in New York Aug. 15-18 on Communists in the entertainment world.

Only Toronto-born actor George Hall, 38, admitted being a former Communist. He named 8 others as also having been Reds. 22 witnesses refused to answer queries on communism. The 5th Amend. was invoked by 18 of them, including 12 who also cited various other Amends.—the First, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th & 14.

Hall, appearing Aug. 17, said that in 1946-47 he had been a member of a CP group that included David Kanter, Alan Manson, John Randolph, Sarah Cunningham (Mrs. Randolph), Geo. Keane, Betty Winkler (Mrs. Keane) & Joshua Shelley.

Witnesses refusing to answer (all except those indicated by an asterisk [*] invoked the 5th Amend.):

Aug. 15—Geo. Tyne*, 38, Randolph, 40, Miss Cunningham, Stanley Prager, 38, Martin Wolfson, 51, Lou Polan*, 51, & Phil Leeds, 40. **Aug. 16**—Elliott Sullivan*, 48 (who invoked only the First Amend.), Lee Hays, 41 (the committee counsel noted that he was a folk singer, not the actor Lee Hays), Irma Jurist & Susan d'Usseau. **Aug. 17**—Madeline Lee (Mrs. Jack Builford), 32 (who also invoked the First, 4th & 8th Amends.), Peter Lawrence, 36, Shelley, 35, Keane, 38, Albert E. Ottenheimer, 51. **Aug. 18**—Manson, 36, Tony Kraber, 50, Peter Seeger*, 36, Ivan Black, 52, Harold J. Salemson, 44, & Kanter, 46.

(Walter Aug. 15 announced that his committee had begun preliminary investigation of communism in high Govt. circles and had heard testimony of a CP cell among Senate employes. He disclosed Aug. 18 that Elizabeth T. Bentley, ex-Russian spy courier, had been hired as a committee consultant.) [See p. 155E2]

Governors Meet

The 47th annual Governors' Conf. (27 D., 21 R.), held in Chicago Aug. 9-12, indorsed Aug. 12 a proposal by Brig. Gen. David A. Sarnoff, RCA chairman, that (1) the President establish a temporary commission to study civil defense problems in the light of new weapons and (2) federal & state Govts. establish a single national civil defense organization & plan. The Governors disagreed Aug. 10 along party lines followed in Congress whether a national highway program should be financed by bond issue as proposed by Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 249E3]. (The President sent the conference a message Aug. 10 urging "partnership of effort" by state & federal Govts. to solve "problems such as highway construction & a school building program.) Several Governors made appeals Aug. 11 that states "stop raiding across state lines" for psychiatric workers needed in state mental institutions.

The conference Aug. 12 chose Arthur B. Langlie (R., Wash.) to succeed Robert F. Kennon (D., La.) as chairman. [See Vol. XIV, p. 237B3]

Stevenson to Tell Plans

Adlai E. Stevenson announced in Chicago Aug. 10 after a 2-day series of talks with Democratic Governors that he would say in November whether he would seek Democratic renomination for President in 1956. Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.), who had been singled out Aug. 8 by Gov. Goodwin Knight (R., Calif.) as potentially the strongest Democratic choice to oppose Pres. Eisenhower, visited at Stevenson's Libertyville, Ill. farm Aug. 9 and reaffirmed his support of Stevenson for renomination. Gov. Allan Shivers (D., Tex.), anti-Stevenson in 1952, said Aug. 11 he was for "practically anybody" except Stevenson in 1956. Govs. Frank G. Clement (D., Tenn.) & Leroy Collins (D., Fla.) issued statements in praise of Stevenson Aug. 12. [See p. 236D3]

(Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman announced Aug. 17 he would "tear into the Republicans" in a series of speeches beginning around Labor Day for the Natl. Dem. Com. and continuing through the 1956 campaign to help "the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be . . . beat the Republicans." The ex-President Aug. 14 scoffed at speculation that he might seek to run again for the Presidency. He said he was not a candidate for "any office except precinct captain of my home precinct" in Independence, Mo.) [See p. 236C3]

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Cheese dealers received an "unauthorized & improper" windfall of $2 million in price support funds from the Agriculture Dept. in Apr.-May 1954, Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell ruled Aug. 17. (The Agri. Dept. explained: it had bought 86 million lb. of cheese from dealers in Apr. 1954 at a 37¢-a-lb. support price, then resold it to the dealers for 34¢ a lb. a month later; the transaction was worked out to prevent dealers from dumping the cheese on the market after it was announced that the support price would drop from 37¢ to 34¢ in May 1954. The Agri. Dept. said the transaction actually saved the Govt. money by keeping the cheese market stable and avoiding movement of huge quantities to public warehouses. Campbell ruled that the transaction violated "the intent of Congress" but involved no "intentional wrongdoing.") [See p. 126G1] . . . **Tennessee Valley Authority** paid the U.S. Treasury $14 million Aug. 15 to retire, 14 years ahead of schedule, its outstanding bonded indebtedness to the Treasury ($65,072,500 total bond issues floated in 1938-39, due in 1963 & 1969). [See p. 21B2]

FOREIGN

Indian independence day Aug. 15 was marked with a "non-violent" invasion of Portuguese Goa in which about 5,000 Indians, advocates of passive resistance, walked directly into the fire of Portuguese police, who shouted warnings before they fired. At least 13 Indians were killed & 100 injured in the demonstration. Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said same day that India would not use force under any circumstances to acquire the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Damao & Diu. Bombay police opened fire Aug. 16 on Indian demonstrators who tried to raise an Indian flag over the Portuguese Consulate. [See p. 251A1; Vol. XIV, p. 275B1]

British military depot at Arborfield, 40 mi. west of London, was raided Aug. 13 by about 10 armed members of the outlawed Irish Republic Army who got away with 68 weapons & 80,600 rounds of ammunition. Most of this was recovered Aug. 16 by Scotland Yard detectives in an abandoned shop in central London. Other ammunition was recovered from a small truck soon after the raid, when 3 Irishmen were seized. 5 armed Irish raiders were frightened off by guards when they broke into an artillery training camp near Rhyl, Wales Aug. 15. (Commons July 18 ruled vacant the seat won in the May 26 election by Sinn Fein member Thomas Mitchell, who was serving a 10-yr. jail sentence for partaking in an arms raid in Oct. 1954. The 2d Sinn Fein member elected, Philip Clarke, serving a similar sentence, appeared in a Belfast court under guard Aug. 11 to protest legal moves by his defeated Unionist opponent, Col. Robert Grosvenor, to win the seat.) [See p. 185F2]

Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali resigned Aug. 7 after party chiefs elected Finance Min. Chaudry Mohammed Ali to succeed him as Moslem League Leader. Mohammed Ali lost the party leadership because other League leaders favored a coalition with the Awami (People's) League while he favored a coalition with the United Front Party. The need for Pakistan's first coalition government arose from results of the June 21 election, in which the Moslem League won only 25 of 72 seats in the Natl. Assembly. The United Front won 16 seats, Awami 13. 18 seats went to other parties & independents. Awami leader Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy had accepted an invitation by the Moslem League to form a coalition Cabt. and was due to be sworn in Aug. 9, when the agreement among the party leaders fell through. An 11-man coalition Cabt. with the United Front Party then was formed Aug. 11 with the Moslem League holding a one-man majority in the Cabt. Chaudry Mohammed Ali took the Foreign, Defense & Finance portfolios as well as Prime Ministry. Fazlul Huq, who was expelled from the Govt. as a traitor in 1954, was named to the Interior Ministry, which controlled internal security [see Vol. XIV, p. 182C1]. Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, ex-Interior Min., was appointed Acting Gov. Gen. of Pakistan Aug. 5 by Queen Elizabeth II on recommendations by Prime Min. Mohammed Ali after the Cabt. accepted Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed's request for a 2-mo. leave because of illness.

Indonesian Cabt. was formed Aug. 11 under the Premiership of Burhanuddin Harahap, 38, leader of the Masjumi (anti-Red Moslem) Party. His Cabt. of 22 members was formed from a 12-party coalition (excluding the Nationalist Party of ex-Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo & the Communists) that held 134 of 232 seats in Parliament. Harahap promised to hold national elections as scheduled Sept. 29, re-establish Army & popular confidence in the Govt., continue Indonesia's neutralist foreign policy. [See p. 251C1] . . . **San Marino Govt.'s** Communist-led leftist coalition won 35 of 60 seats (4-yr. terms) in the legislative Grand Council in elections Aug. 14. 97 anti-Red San Marino citizens living in the U.S. had flown to San Marino to vote in hopes they could help defeat the leftists. [See Vol. XIII, p. 146A-B]

ECONOMICS

Anti-inflation increase of the rediscount rate from 1¾% to 2% was announced by the Fed. Reserve Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Dallas & San Francisco Aug. 4 and in St. Louis & Minneapolis Aug. 5 [see p. 258D2]. Interest rates on broker-dealer securities loans were raised from 3¼% to 3½% Aug. 8 by the Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, Irving Trust, Hanover and Chemical Corn Exchange banks in New York Aug. 8 [see p. 143C3]. A letter to Gen. Motors auto dealers from Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp. Aug. 10 called for less "easy credit" to people of modest means who wanted to buy high-priced cars. However, Universal-C.I.T. Corp. issued a report in Detroit Aug. 10 that the U.S. public had made a good credit record in repaying $72 billion of $84 billion borrowed to buy cars since World War II. The C.I.T. report said U.S. car purchases averaged 22% cash down (by value), the rest on time payments. [See p. 171A2].

Home ownership rate increase in the U.S. reported Aug. 16 by FHA Comm. Norman P. Mason in a speech in Knox-

ville, Tenn.: 57% of Americans now live in homes they own as against 41% in 1940. [See p. 258E2] . . . **Kansas City Star Co.** was fined $5,000 and its advertising director, Emil Sees, $2,500 by Fed. Judge Richard M. Duncan in Kansas City Aug. 5 for violation of anti-trust laws in seeking to monopolize news dissemination & advertising in the Kansas City area. [See p. 62D3] . . . **Panama Canal** handled a record total of 40,646,000 tons of cargo during the fiscal year ended June 30, the Panama Canal Co. reported Aug. 11. [See p. 30E3]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

ACF Industries Yr.. to Apr. 30, 1955—$6,855,320, $6.62; 1954—$7,778,420, $7.93. . . . **Brazilian Traction Light & Pwr. Co.** 1954—$19,849,015, $1.26; 1953—$20,986,914, $1.40. . . . **Champion Paper & Fibre Co.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1955—$10,201,717, $4.42; 1954—$9,546,312, $4.13. . . . **Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$10,887,163, $3.79; 1954—$7,051,729, $2.46. . . . **Crown Zellerbach Corp.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1955—$32,657,000, $4.26; 1954—$26,827,864, $3.65. . . . **Dow Chemical Co.** Yr. to May 31, 1955—$37,414,257, $1.64; 1954—$33,425,004, $1.42. . . . **Fibreboard Products Co.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1955—$6,452,480, $6.23; 1954—$5,438,597, $5.13. . . . **Food Fair Stores, Inc.** 52 weeks to Apr. 30, 1955—$7,373,401, $2.37; 53 weeks to May 1, 1954—$5,801,106, $1,84. . . . **Gen. Electric Co.** 1954—$198,913,221, $2.30; 1953—$165,727,889, $1.92. . . . **Gen. Mills, Inc.** Yr. to May 31, 1955—$12,383,500, $5.02; 1954—$11,188,853, $4.50. . . . **Gerber Products Co.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1955—$5,453,585, $2.70; 1954—$3,452,144, $1.71. . . . **Great A & P Tea Co.** Yr. to Feb. 28, 1955—$32,233,308, $14.58; 1954—$30,395,806, $13.70. . . . **H. J. Heinz Co.** Yr. to Apr. 27, 1955—$8,782,324, $5.02; 1954—$5,585,676, $3.12. . . . **Kaiser Aluminum & Chem. Co.** Yr. to May 31, 1955—$28,565,377, $1.95; 1954—$14,015,715, $.91. . . . **Keystone Steel & Wire Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955*—$9,500,323, $5.07; 1954—$5,698,028, $3.04. . . . **Kimberley-Clark Corp.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1955—$12,846,624, $2.84; 1954—$11,105,392, $2.62. . . . **Libby, McNeill & Libby Co.** Yr. to May 28, 1955—$5,270,576, $1.31; yr. to Feb. 27, 1954—$4,164,967, $1.15. . . . **McKesson & Robbins, Inc.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1955—$7,330,363, $3.97; 1954—$7,073,634, $3.83. . . . **Pillsbury Mills, Inc.** Yr. to May 31, 1955—$5,271,895, $5.38; 1954—$4,855,120, $4.93. . . . **Procter & Gamble Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1955—$57,471,371, $5.92; 1954—$52,328,002, $5.42. . . . **Sheraton Corp. of Amer.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1955—$8,874,454, $2.63; 1954—$5,295,027, $1.63. . . . **United Shoe Machinery Co.** Yr. to Feb. 28, 1955—$7,177,481, $2.93; 1954—$7,618,688, $3.12. . . . **U.S. Plywood Co.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1955*—$7,638,100, $4.07; 1954—$4,840,200, $2.70.

* Preliminary

ARTS & SCIENCE

Outer-space travel by man "in our time" was predicted Aug. 5 by Dr. Wernher von Braun, U.S. Army Guided Missile Development Div. chief who developed Germany's wartime V-2 rocket, in a statement praising the U.S. project to launch an earth satellite during the 1957-58 Intl. Geophysical Year. Asst. Defense [now AF] Secy. Donald A. Quarles said in a *U.S. News & World Report* interview Aug. 8 that data gained from the satellite's flight would be made available to the world's scientists but some "equipment & technical details for launching the satellite" would be kept secret. Clark M. Eichelberger, American Assn. for the UN exec. dir., urged Aug. 3 that the UN be given the task of coordinating all nations' attempts to launch earth satellites to reassure the world that such projects "done for peaceful purposes" did not "mask military projects capable of frightful destruction." [See p. 255F2]

Screen Actors Guild ended its strike against TV film producers in Hollywood Aug. 17 under a new contract (to run to Mar. 31, 1960) that provided for higher minimum rates for players, at least 35% payment for 2d runs of films, smaller payments for additional (3d to 6th) reruns and other benefits. [See p. 267D2] . . . **Electric light bulb** held in the socket by a magnet and designed to last for 2,000 hrs. was displayed in Washington Aug. 11 by inventor Adolph Buquor.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Destinations. By Georges Simenon. 2 chillers by prolific author. Aug. 11. (Doubleday, 320 pp., $3.95)*

The Great Man. By Al Morgan. Dissection of "beloved" radio star. Aug. 17. (Dutton, 319 pp., $3.50)*

The Kaiser. By Joachim von Kurenberg. Trans. by H. T. Russell & Herta Hagen. Apologia for Wilhelm II, Germany's last emperor. Aug. 12. (Simon & Schuster, 461 pp., $5)†

Love Poems. By Gloria Vanderbilt. 27 highly personal poems in all forms & styles. Aug. 16. (World, 63 pp., $2.50)‡

The Magnificent Enemies. By Edgar Maass. 15th Century romance & roistering in Hanseatic League. Aug. 15. (Scribner, 343 pp., $3.95)*

Nefertiti Lived Here. By Mary Chubb. Gay love affair with ancient Egypt. Aug. 15. (Crowell, 195 pp., $3.50)†

Nine Rivers From Jordan. By Denis Johnston. BBC correspondent's odyssey through World War II. Aug. 17. (Little, Brown, 470 pp. $5)†

The Tree of Man. By Patrick White. Saga of Australian pioneers. Aug. 15. (Viking, 499 pp., $4.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction ‡Poetry

CHURCH & SCHOOL

World Council of Churches' Central Com., meeting in Davos, Switz. Aug. 2-8, rejected participation in the Council by the USSR Russian Orthodox Church but proposed that the 2 organizations confer on religious liberties. The committee also: indorsed a call for world disarmament to be circulated to UN-member nations; accepted Hungarian Protestants' invitation to hold the committee's next annual meeting in Budapest July 28-Aug. 5, 1956; approved admission of the Silesian (Czech.) Evangelical Lutheran Church & Natl. (Negro) Baptist Convention of America to World Council membership, thus increasing membership to 167 denominations. [See p. 203C2] . . . **Lutheran** membership in the U.S. & Canada in 1954 totaled 7,117,906 (200 in Canada), the Natl. Lutheran Council reported Aug. 12. [See p. 195B3] . . . **Protestant Episcopal** study commission reported Aug. 8 that salaries of the denomination's clergymen in the U.S. averaged "below the wages of carpenters, but slightly above those of truck drivers" and had failed "by a wide margin" to keep up with rising living costs since 1945. The report showed that more than half received less than $3,600 a yr. [See p. 163F2]

World Confed. of Orgs. of the Teaching Profession, at the end of a 4-day meeting in Istanbul, voted Aug. 4 to establish liaison with the Soviet-bloc Intl. Fed. of Teachers Unions. Other resolutions passed by the 43-nation WCOTP called for higher social & economic status for teachers, enforcement of high professional standards, eligibility for teachers to seek governmental & political positions. [See Vol. XII, p. 292B] . . . **American Fed. of Teachers (AFL),** opening its convention Aug. 15 in Ft. Wayne, Ind., received a message from Pres. Eisenhower that called for "teacher salaries commensurate with the service which they perform for the individual family and for our country as a whole." The convention Aug. 17 passed resolutions: (1) declaring the Natl. Education Assn. unqualified to represent teachers because its membership included school administrators & its interests were too diversified; (2) recommending that teachers with bachelor degrees receive salaries ranging from $5,000 to $9,000 a yr. over an 8-yr. range of experience; (3) asking that enrollment in a class not exceed 25 pupils. [See Vol. XIII, p. 283G3] . . . **Georgia** State Bd. of Education rescinded Aug. 15 its statewide requirement that teachers belonging to the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People resign from the NAACP by Sept. 15. The state board referred the question of teachers' opinions on racial segregation to local school officials. [See p. 259G2] . . . **Austin, Tex.** school board voted Aug. 8 for admission of both Negroes & whites to the city's 4 public high schools next term. However, the board provided that a student might transfer to a school outside his home district. [See p. 235E2]

OBITUARIES

Archduke Albert, 58, of Hungary, Duke of Teschen, who renounced claim to Hungarian throne in 1930 to marry a commoner; July 23 during gall-bladder operation in Buenos Aires (disclosed Aug. 11).

Lemuel Ayers, 40, theatrical producer & designer *(Oklahoma!)*; Aug. 14 in N.Y.

Marion Eugenia Bauer, 67, composer, co-author *Music Through the Ages & How Music Grew*; Aug. 10 in South Hadley, Mass.

Edgar Selden Bloom, 80, pres. Western Electric Co. 1926-39, pres. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co. 1939-48; Aug. 14 in New York.

Mrs. Gutzon Borglum (Mary Montgomery), widow of sculptor; Aug. 16 in Corpus Christi, Tex. [See Vol. I, p. 151C]

Dr. Chauncey S. Boucher, 69, U.S. history authority, pres. U. of West Va. 1935-38, chancellor U. of Nebraska 1938-48; Aug. 13 in Petoskey, Mich.

Jean Bradley (Mrs. Al Checco), 28, actress; Aug. 11 in Milan, Italy of polio which struck her day before while appearing in U.S. production of *Oklahoma!*

Dr. David Cheever, 79, ex-pres. Amer. Surgical Assn., surgery prof. emeritus Harvard Medical School; Aug. 13 in Wellesley, Mass.

Florence Easton (Mrs. Stanley Rogers), 70, British-born dramatic soprano, Metropolitan Opera (N.Y.)

singer 1917-29; Aug. 13 in New York of heart ailment.

Maj. Gen. Merritt Austin (Red Mike) Edson, 58, retired U.S. Marine officer who received Medal of Honor for heroism on Guadalcanal; found Aug. 14 in garage of home in Washington (carbon monoxide poisoning).

Marshal Feodor Y. Falaleyev, Soviet Air Force Acad. chief, ex-Soviet AF chief of staff; announced in Moscow Aug. 14.

Baron (Thomas Jeeves) Horder, 84, physician to British monarchs since Edward VII; Aug. 13 in Petersfield, Eng. of coronary thrombosis.

Alexander N. Kemp, 76, pres. Amer. Airlines 1942-45, pres. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. 1935-42, chrmn. 1942-55; Aug. 13 in Los Angeles.

Izaak Walton Killam, 70, Canadian financer (considered Canada's richest man), pres. Royal Securities Corp., Ltd. (Montreal), ex-pblshr. *Toronto Mail & Empire;* Aug. 6 in Cascapedia, Que. of heart attack.

Fiske Kimball, 66, director Phila. Museum of Art 1925-55; Aug. 14 in Munich.

Thomas Mann, 80, German-born novelist, winner of 1929 Nobel Prize for Literature; Aug. 12 in Zurich following heart attack while on holiday in the Netherlands in July.

Wide World

Rated Germany's greatest modern novelist, Mann produced searching, introspective works considered Germanic in philosophy although international in basic terms. An outspoken critic of nazism, he was driven from Germany in 1933, became a U.S. citizen in 1944 after Nazis revoked his German citizenship, settled near Zurich in 1953. Assailed by some for alleged pro-Red associations, he replied that he was non-Communist rather than anti-Communist. "Buddenbrooks," first of his nearly 30 books, was published in 1901 when he was 26. It was a partly-autobiographical account of a Luebeck Senatorial family's decline. "The Magic Mountain," published in 1928 & regarded by many as his masterpiece, used a patient in a TB sanitarium in the Alps as a symbol of a decaying civilization. He was born June 6, 1875 in Luebeck, Germany. Married Katja Pringsheim in 1905. Had 6 children—Erika, Klaus Heinrich (a novelist who died in 1949), Angelus, Monika, Elizabeth, Michael. [See p. 196G3]

John Emil Peurifoy, 48, U.S. Amb. to Thailand, ex-Amb. to Guatemala

Wide World

(credited with major share in ousting pro-Communist Guatemalan Govt. in 1954) & Greece, former Deputy State Undersecy.; killed with his son Daniel, 9, when his Ford Thunderbird crashed into a truck 125 miles south of Bangkok Aug. 12 (another son, Clinton, 14, was injured seriously). [See Vol. XIV, pp. 410D2, 225F2]

Fernand Léger, 74, French abstract painter who portrayed human figures in mechanical forms; Aug. 17 in Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, 93, Librarian of Congress 1899-1939; Aug. 15 in Woods Hole, Mass.

Frank A. Seiberling, 95, rubber industry pioneer, founder Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (in 1898) & Seiberling Rubber Co. (1921); Aug. 11 in Akron.

Max Silverstein, 76, lawyer, co-founder Amer. Jewish Cong. & World Jewish Cong.; Aug. 10, Newark, N.J.

Adm. Giuseppe Cirianni, 79, ex-Italian Marine Min. (1929-33) credited with rebuilding Italian navy; Aug. 16 in Pieve Ligure, Italy.

Andrew B. Sterlin, 80, song-writer (*Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie, When My Baby Smiles at Me, Meet Me in St. Louis*); Aug. 11 in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. James Batcheller Sumner, 67, biochemist who received 1946 Nobel Prize for being first to isolate an enzyme (urease in 1926 at Cornell); Aug. 12 in Buffalo, N.Y. of cancer.

Charles A. Templeton, 84, Republican Gov. of Connecticut 1923-25; Aug. 15 in Waterbury, Conn.

Dr. Robert Williams Wood, 87, experimental physicist at Johns Hopkins U., consultant to wartime Manhattan (atom) Project; Aug. 11 in Amityville, N.Y.

SPORTS

Winners

Archery: Joe Fries, 36, of Los Angeles & Mrs. Ann Clark, 30, of Cincinnati won men's & women's titles in the Natl. Archery Assn. championships in Oxford, O. Aug. 9-11. Cleveland Archery Club won team title Aug. 12. . . . **Bridge:** Ben Fain of Houston, Tex. & Paul H. Hodge of Abilene, Tex. won 27th annual natl. contract bridge life masters pairs championship in Chicago Aug. 10. . . . **Golf:** Julius Boros, 35, of Southern Pines, N.C. won the "world" title at Chicago's Tam O'Shanter Aug. 14 for a $50,000 first prize plus a contract for 55 $1,000 exhibition matches [see Vol. XIV, p. 248D1]. Marlene Stewart of Fonthill, Ont. won Canada's women's open at Victoria, B.C. Aug. 13. . . . **Horse racing:** Hal Price Headley's Supple, Willie Hartack up, won the $98,880 Princess Pat Stakes at Washington Park (Chicago) Aug. 13 for $57,710 [see Vol. XIV, p. 378A2]. The $67,000 Roosevelt Pacing Tournament was won by J. S. Turner Sr.'s 4-yr.-old Adios Boy, Howard Camden driving, at Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N.Y.) Aug. 13. . . . **Motorboat racing:** Louis Nuta Jr., 23, of Miami, driving the *Miami Queen,* won the 7-litre hydroplane U.S. championship in 2 5-mile heats in Buffalo Aug. 14, set an 80.609-mph. world record in the first heat. . . . **Intl. University Games** held in San Sebastien, Spain Aug. 10-14: Germany won team title. . . . **Swimming:** During a series of U.S.-Japanese meets in Japan—the Japanese team of Keiji Hase, Masaru Furukawa, Tukashi Ishimoto & Manabu Koga set a 4-min. 15.7-sec. world record for the 400-meter medley relay in Osaka Aug. 13; Furukawa broke his listed world 200-meter breast-stroke record for the 2d time in 2 weeks by turning in a 2:34.7 performance (compared with his record-breaking 2:33.7 Aug. 6) [see p. 268E1] in Kochi Aug. 16. Abdel Latif Abu Heif, 27, of Egypt defeated 15 contestants in an international race across the English Channel Aug. 15; he swam from Cap Gris-Nez, France to Dover in 11 hr. 45 min., collected a $2,940 silver cup from resort operator Billy Butlin [see Vol. XIV, p. 288A-B2]. During the women's natl. AAU championship meet in Philadelphia Aug. 11-14—Marie Gillett, 17, of Washington's Walter Reed Hospital Swim Club broke her own world 400-meter individual medley record by setting a 6:01.5 mark Aug. 12; Carin Cone, 15, of Ridgewood, N.J. tied the 2:45.6 world 200-meter backstroke mark (50-meter pools) and set a U.S. record Aug. 12; Mary Jane Sears of Walter Reed set a 3:1.4 U.S. citizen's mark for the 200-meter breaststroke Aug. 13; the Walter Reed team of Shelly Mann, Marie Gillett, Dougie Gray & Wanda Werner set a 10:10.3 U.S. mark for the 800-meter freestyle relay Aug. 13; the 1:16.6 listed world record for the 100-meter butterfly was bettered Aug. 14 by Betty Mullen (timed in 1:15.0), Miss Sears (1:15.2) & Miss Mann (1:16.2), all of Walter Reed (however, A. Borbig, a Dutch girl, had registered a 1:13.8 mark for recognition); the Walter Reed team of Misses Mann, Sears, Mullen & Werner set a 5:07.0 U.S. record for the 400-meter medley relay Aug. 14; Walter Reed won team title. [See p. 128G2] . . . **Tennis:** U.S. women defeated British women in Rye, N.Y. Aug. 15 to win the Wightman Cup for the 19th straight time. Australia's Davis Cup team (Amer. Zone winner) beat the Italian team (European zone winner) [see p. 268F1] in Philadelphia Aug. 14-16 for the right to play the U.S. for the cup. Hamilton Richardson, 22, of Baton Rouge, La. won the Newport (R.I.) invitation tournament for the 2d consecutive year Aug. 14. [See p. 244A2] . . . **Track & Field:** RAF bombardier Brian Hewson, 23, set a British ½-mile record of 1:48.6—equal to the listed world mark—in London Aug. 13. [See p. 188C1]

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Florence Chadwick, 35, of San Diego abandoned her 2d attempt to swim the English Channel both ways nonstop Aug. 15 after rough water made her ill 7½ hours out of England & 9 miles from the French coast on the first lap. [See Vol. XIII, p. 300F-G2] . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** baseball team announced Aug. 16 it would play at least 7 "home" games in Jersey City's Roosevelt Stadium in 1956 due to decreasing attendance at the Dodgers' Ebbets Field. . . . **Natl. Boxing Assn.** adopted a resolution in Detroit Aug. 15 calling for a Congressional probe of U.S. boxing as part of its campaign to "clean up" the sport. [See p. 72D2]

. . **Tony Hulman Jr.**, Indianapolis Speedway owner, & Geo. Ober, Speedway magistrate, set up a 7-man committee Aug. 10 to found a new speedway governing body. The action was taken as a result of the withdrawal of the AAA from car racing sponsorship after 1955. [See p. 260B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. Hurricane "Connie" (3d of the season), sweeping in from the Atlantic, battered the Carolinas, Virginia & Maryland Aug. 12-13 and caused at least 43 deaths before losing force in Pennsylvania late Aug. 13. During the storm, 14 persons died when winds of the hurricane capsized & sank the 64-yr.-old 125-ft. pleasure sailing schooner *Levin J. Marvel* off North Beach, Md. in Chesapeake Bay Aug. 12. (The Coast Guard said it had condemned the vessel as "unseaworthy" a year previously.) Among those who died on the schooner: Louis H. Sobel, 54, exec. director of the Jewish Child Care Assn. & ex-pres. of the Natl. Conf. of Jewish Community Services. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 14 allocated $1 million for hurricane relief in North Carolina, hardest-hit state. (N.C. Gov. Luther Hodges had requested $1½ million.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 436D2] . . . 66 U.S. servicemen were killed Aug. 11 when 2 USAF C-119 Flying Boxcars of the 60th Troop Carrier Wing collided in mid-air & crashed in flames 30 miles west of Stuttgart, Germany. . . . 22 persons were killed by an explosion & fire, set off by lightning, that destroyed a restaurant & several nearby buildings in Andover, O. Aug. 10. . . . 17 persons were killed when a bus loaded with French vacationers fell over a 150-ft. precipice near the St. Bernard Monastery, Switz. Aug. 13.

Crime. The FBI arrested ex-convicts Frank Cocchiaro, 34, & James McCoo, 36, in New York Aug. 10 on charges of taking part in the $312,219 hold-up of a Chase Manhattan Bank branch in Woodside (Queens, N.Y.) Apr. 6. Cocchiaro was the husband of Mildred Cocchiaro, 25, a teller at the bank when it was robbed but who resigned shortly afterwards. Authorities held a 3d man, bartender Vincent W. Kritil, 28, as a material witness and issued warrants for 2 alleged ringleaders: paroled murderer Redmond (Ninny) Cribbins, 43, & Thomas F. (Duke) Connelly Jr., 30, whose 3-yr.-old daughter & 2-yr.-old son were found abandoned in Baltimore & Wilmington, Del. July 27. [See p. 112A3]. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Philip Forman in Trenton, N.J. Aug. 16 ordered revocation of Italian-born racketeer Vito Genovese's U.S. citizenship on grounds he fraudulently had concealed his criminal record at naturalization proceedings in 1936. . . . Dr. Ben T. Gottlieb, 34, who killed his wife & 3 children Mar. 17, was convicted by a jury in McAlester, Okla. Aug. 13 of murder for the death of his wife. The jury set his punishment at life imprisonment. [See p. 96F2] . . . Edward Brown, 42, 3-time escapee from Georgia chain gangs, was freed in Philadelphia Aug. 11 after Pa. Gov. George M. Leader withdrew an extradition warrant issued 3 years previously by ex-Gov. John S. Fine. . . . 12 convicts captured 11 guards during a 6-hr. riot at Washington State Prison in Walla Walla Aug. 14-15 but released them after being attacked with tear gas [see p. 266B2]. 200 convicts burned nearly half the Lincoln, Neb. penitentiary buildings during a riot Aug. 16-17.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Gypsy Rose Lee (Rose Louise Hovic), 41, strip-teaser, divorced Spanish-born painter Julio de Diego, 55, in Reno Aug. 8. [See Vol. VIII, p. 100A] . . . **Antenor Patiño**, 60, Bolivian tin magnate, sued in Mexico City for divorce from Marie Christina de Bourbon Patiño, 41 (reported Aug. 11). [See Vol. XIV, p. 320D3] . . . **Diego Rivera** was reported Aug. 16 to have married Mexican painter Emma Hurtado secretly a week previously, but Miss Hurtado denied the report. [See p. 268D-E3] . . . **Eva Bartok** (Szoke), 26, Hungarian-born actress, was married in Schliersee, Germany Aug. 13 to Austrian actor Kurt (Curd) Jürgens, 39 (her 4th marriage, his 3d). British writer William Wordsworth had divorced her in March. . . . **Princess Anne** of Britain was 5 Aug. 15. [See Vol. XIV, p. 280G3]

EXECUTIVES

Advertising Research Foundation Wm. A. Hart, 65 Aug. 1, retired du Pont advertising director, was chosen pres. (announced Aug. 4) to succeed Edgar Kobak, 60, effective Nov. 1. . . . **Amer. Assn. of University Women** Dr. Anna L. Rose Hawkes, 65 May 18, of Oakland, Calif., retiring Mills Coll. dean of students, was elected pres. (4-yr. term) in Los Angeles June 30. . . . **Amer. & Forgn. Pwr. Co.** Harry B. Sargent, 50, was elected pres. (also pres. of the firm's service subsidiary, Ebasco Intl. Corp.) effective Aug. 1 to succeed W. S. Robinson, who became chrmn. Walter T. Lucking replaced Sargent as Arizona Public Svc. Co. pres. . . . **Amer. Guild of Musical Artists** Baritone John Brownlee was reelected pres. (announced June 28). . . . **Amer. Heritage Foundation** Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, 59, was chosen July 6 to succeed Henry Ford 2d, 37, as chrmn.; John C. Cornelius, 55 Aug. 21, was picked as pres. . . . **Amer. Inst of Architects** Geo. Bain Cummings of Binghamton, N.Y. was elected pres. at a convention in Minneapolis July 1. . . . **Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engrs.** Morris D. Hoover of Montclair, N.J. was elected pres. (announced June 27). . . . **Amer. News Co.** (& wholly-owned subsidiary Union News Co.) Henry Garfinkle, 49, gained operating control & presidency June 24; he succeeded Percy D. O'Connell, 60 May 11, who became chrmn. (The change took place less than a month after Time, Inc. switched natl. distribution of its 4 principal magazines from Amer. News to mutually-owned S&M News.) . . . **Amer. Nuclear Society** Dr. Walter H. Zinn, director of Atomic Energy Comm.'s Argonne Natl. Laboratory at Lemont, Ill., was elected pres. (announced June 27). . . . **Amer. Osteopathic Assn.** Dr. Robt. D. McCullough of Tulsa, Okla. was elected pres.-elect July 21; Dr. Robt. Moore of Bay City, Mich. succeeded Dr. John Mulford of Cincinnati as pres. . . . **Amer. Viscose Corp.** Gerald Saml. Tompkins, 59, was elected pres. (announced July 6) to succeed Dr. Frank Hartranft Reichel, 58, who continued as chrmn. . . . **Assn. of Intl. Advtg. Agencies** Robt. H. Otto was elected pres. Aug. 3.

Bates Fabrics, Inc. Geo. W. Aufderheide was elected pres. July 7 to succeed Herman David Ruhm Jr. (55 May 14). . . . **Bates Mfg. Co.** Frank C. Mawby was elected to succeed Ruhm as pres. Aug. 4. . . . **Leo Burnett Co., Inc.** Richard N. Heath became pres. Aug. 4 to succeed Leo Burnett, 63, who became chrmn. . . . **Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.** (formed after merger of Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Consolidated, & Pond's Extract Co. was approved by stockholders June 27) Arthur Berry Richardson, 66 Mar. 20, became chrmn.; Jerome A. Straka, 52, became pres. (announced June 30). [See p. 180E3]. . . . **Colgate-Palmolive Co.** Wm. Lee Sims 2d, 58, was elected pres. (announced June 14). [See p. 180E3] . . . **Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.** Clarence Edgar Stouch resigned as chrmn. on his 64th birthday Aug. 9. . . . **General Dynamics Corp.** Ex-Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean, 49, was elected sr. vice pres.-nuclear energy (announced July 28). [See p. 207B3]. . . . **Gen. Electric Co.** Henry Ford 2d, 37, was elected a director June 27. . . . **Gen. Instrument Corp.** Martin H. Benedek (pres of Automatic Mfg. Corp. of Newark, N.J., which Gen. Instrument acquired) became chrmn.; Monte Cohen, 55 May 28, continued as pres. (announced June 27). . . . **Fred Harvey** (restaurant, motel, retail store chain) Miller Adams was elected pres. to succeed Byron Harvey Jr., 52, who became chrmn. (announced Aug. 11). . . . **Hat Corp. of America** Bernard L. Salesky (ex-pres. of Champ Hats, Inc. of Philadelphia) was elected pres. June 23 to succeed Frank H. James, who continued as chrmn. . . . **Haverford College (Pa.)** Dr. Gilbert Fowler White, 43, resigned as pres. to become U. of Chicago geography prof. (announced July 5). . . . **A. Hollander & Son, Inc.** (& subsidiaries Hollanderizing Corp. of America & Competent Fur Dressers, Inc.) Albert J. Feldman resigned as pres. (announced Aug. 9) to form a new firm, Regal Fur Dressing & Dyeing Corp., with himself as pres. . . . **Intl. Silver Co.** Craig Douglas Munson, 56, was elected pres. July 27 to succeed Maltby Stevens, who died at 59 June 29. . . . **Intl. Sunday School Convention** Harold E. Stassen, 48, was reelected to a new 4-yr. term as pres. June 30.

Kiwanis Intl. J. A. Raney, supt. of Indiana State School for the Deaf, was elected in Cleveland June 29 to succeed Don E. Engdahl of Spokane as pres. . . . **Lewis & Conger** Jas. M. Corbin succeeded R. V. Lewis as pres. July 24. . . . **P. Lorillard Co.** Herbert A. Kent, 68 Apr. 7, retired as chrmn. effective Sept. 1 (announced Aug. 2). . . . **Loyola University** (Chicago) The Very Rev. Jas. Francis Maguire (51 Mar. 8, pres. of Xavier U., Cincinnati) was appointed to succeed the Very Rev. Jas. T. Hussey, 50, as pres. (announced July 31). . . . **Mfg. Chemists Assn.** Gen. John E. Hull, 60 May 26, was elected pres. Aug. 8 to succeed Wm. C. Foster, 58 Apr. 27, who resigned July 31. [See p. 169B3] . . . **McKesson & Robbins, Inc.** Geo. Van Gorder, 59, pres., was elected to the additional post of chrmn. to succeed Wm. J. Murray Jr., 67 Feb. 20 (announced July 27). . . . **Metropolitan Museum of Art** (N.Y.) Jas. J. Rorimer (director of the museum's Cloisters), 49, was chosen director Aug. 3. . . . **Midwetesrn U.** (Wichita Falls, Tex.) Dr. Jas. Basil Boren, 49, resigned to become Boren Oil & Gas Corp. pres. (announced July 5). . . . **Nashville Tennessean** Silliman Evans Jr. succeeded his late father as publisher in August. [See p. 220E-F1] . . . **Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews** ex-U.S. Steel Corp. Chrmn Benj. F. Fairless succeeded Benson Ford (36 July 20) as Protestant natl. co-chrmn. (announced July 9). . . . **Natl. Council of Social Work** Benj. Emanuel Youngdahl, 58 July 12, dean of Washington U.'s Geo. Warren Brown School of Social Work (St. Louis) was elected pres. to succeed ex-Fed. Social Security Admin. Arthur Jos. Altmeyer, 64 May 8 (announced June 1). . . . **Natl. Industrial Conf. Board** Freeport Sulphur Co. Pres. Langbourne Meade Williams Jr., 52 Feb. 5, was elected chrmn. May 19. . . . **N.Y.C. Transit Authority** Chas. L. Patterson, 49, was appointed chrmn. July 5.

Pepsi-Cola Co. Herbert L. Barnet was elected pres. to succeed Alfred N. Steele, 54 Apr 24; Steele replaced Jas. W. Carkner as chrmn. . . . **RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.** CBS Vice Pres. Danl. Thos O'Shea, 51 Mar. 25, succeeded Jas. R. Grainger as pres. (announced July 31). . . . **Raleigh Times** Mark Ethridge Jr., 31, was appointed editor July 11. . . . **Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.** (formerly Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.) Albert L. Nickerson, 44, was elected pres. to succeed B. Brewster Jennings, 57; Jennings succeeded Geo. V. Holton, who retired July 1. . . . **Sterling Drug, Inc.** J. Mark Heibert was elected pres. June 26 to succeed Jas. Hill Jr., who continued as chrmn. . . . **J. P. Stevens & Co.** ex-Army Secy. Robt. T. Stevens was chosen pres. effective Sept. 15 (announced Aug. 1) to succeed Jos. H. Sutherland, who was to become vice chrmn. [See p. 208D-E1; Vol. XIII, 28]. . . . **Teachers College** (Columbia U.) Dr. Stephen M. Corey, 51, was appointed dean Aug. 5. . . . **Thermoid Co.** (Trenton, N.J.) Warren E. Hill succeeded Geo. S. Fabel as pres. (announced July 27). . . . **J. Walter Thompson Co.** Norman H Strouse, 48, was elected pres. to succeed Stanley Resor, who became chrmn. (announced June 30). . . . **Ulen Management Co.** ex-Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel was elected chrmn. (announced July 10). [See p. 184G1] . . . **U. of Pittsburgh** Dr. Rufus H. Fitzgerald retired as chancellor June 30. . . . **Webster-Chicago Corp.** Titus Haffa replaced Norman C. Owen as pres. (announced July 18). . . . **Wilbur-Suchard Chocolate Co, Inc.** Warren L. Newcomer became pres. June 30 to succeed Walter H. Mann., who became chrmn.